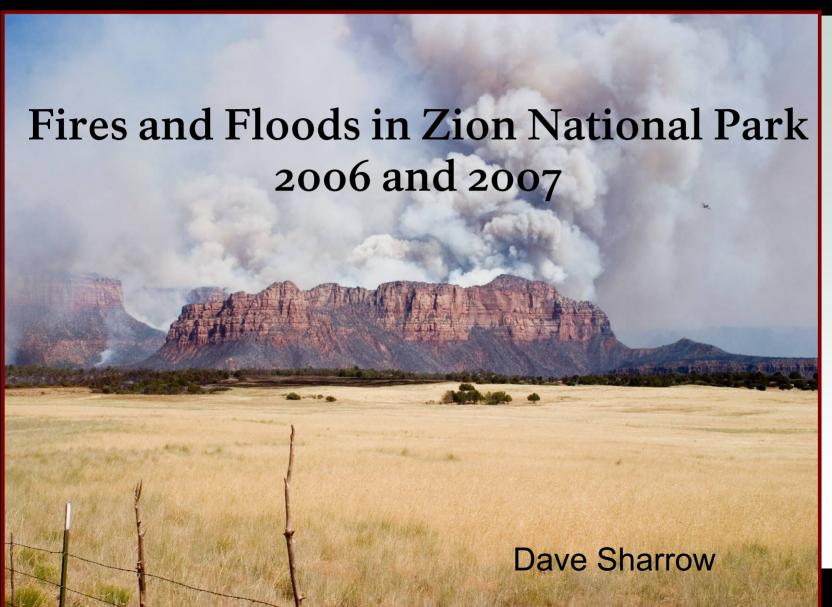
Zion National Park













Telephone Canyon Zion NP 7-27,2007





North Creek Southwest of Zion NP, August 1, 2007





Zion NP

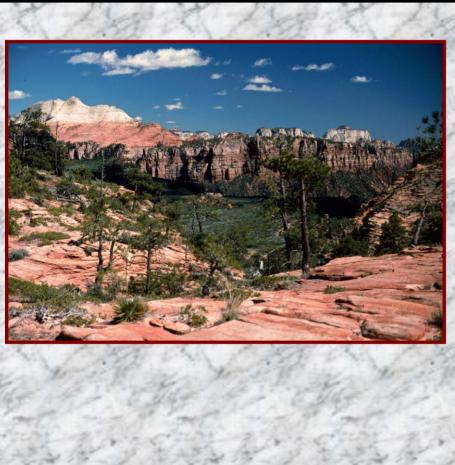


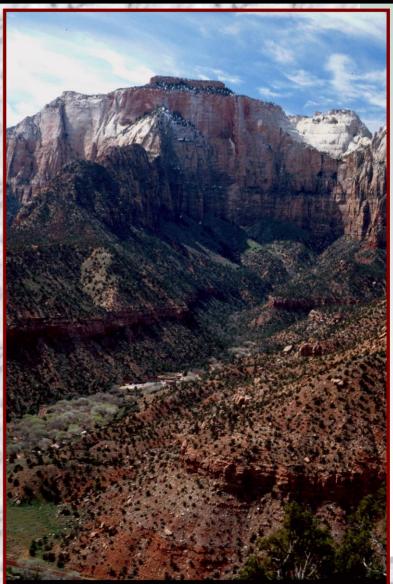
To Salt Lake City Panquitch North Bryce Cedar Cedar Canyon City National **Breaks** 20 Kilometers Park NM 20 Miles Long Valley Junction **Grand Staircase-**KOLOB Time zones CANYONS Escalante ZION 22 Nevada is on **National Monument** NATIONAL Pacific Time. rgin PARK Mt. Carmet 10 Utah is on Junction Mountain Time. ZION Snow Canyon 9 Arizona is on Hurricane CANYON Mountain Time State Park Kanab St. George **Coral Pink** (Daylight saving time not observed: Sand Dunes ■ Glen Canyon UTAH see below) National State Park ARIZONA Fredonia **Recreation Area** Marble Canyon Pipe Spring Jacob National Lake Monument 15 (168 To Closed in 169 Las Vegas winter. Dirt roads are 0.1 Valley impassable of Fire when wet. River State Lake Mead Park Colorado National **Recreation Area Grand Canyon** Tuweep . **National Park** RIN **NORTH** Lake Mead

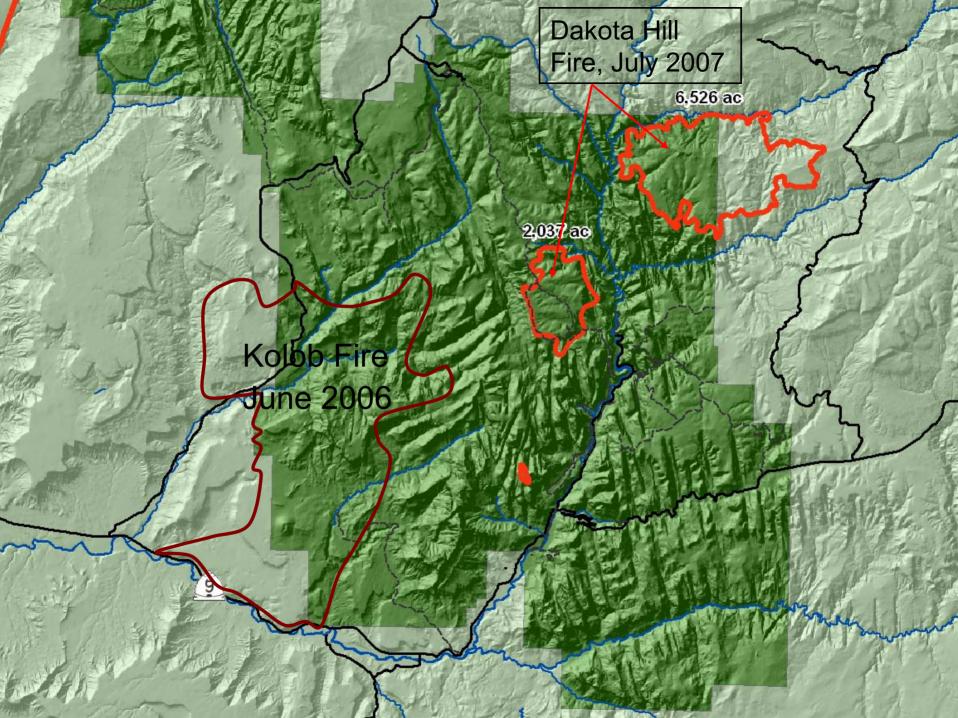
Canyons of ZION

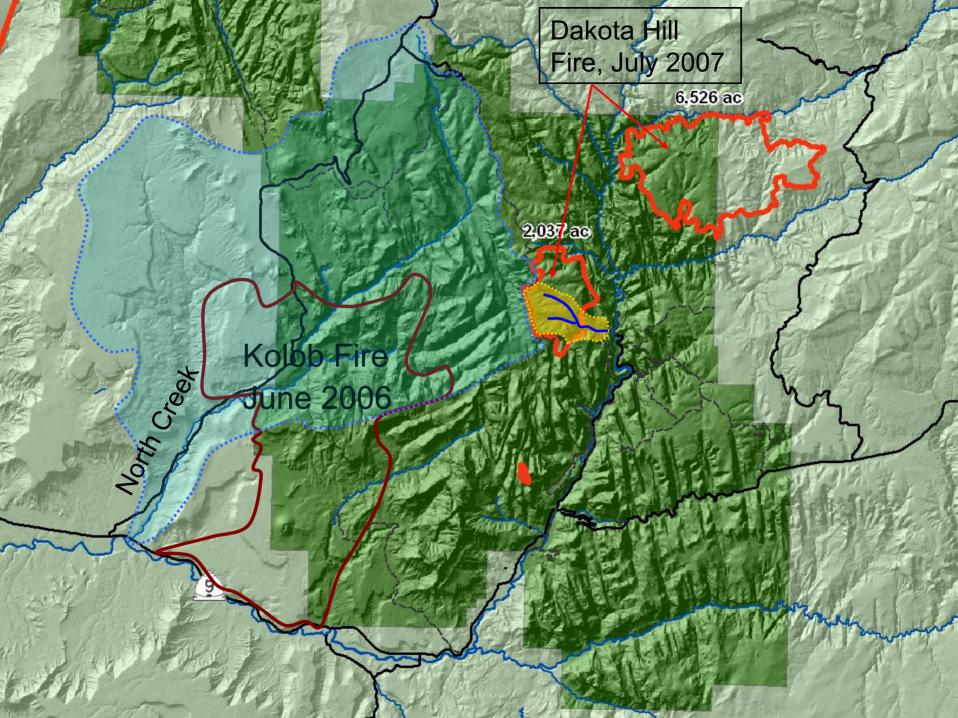


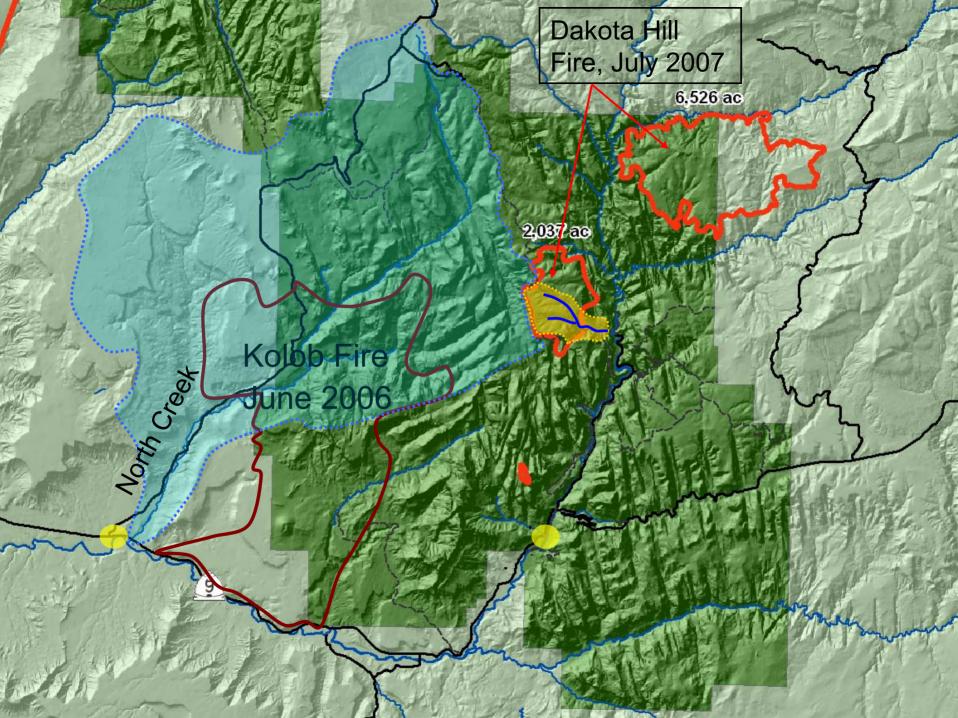












Kolob Fire



- •Ignition: June 24, 2006
- ·Human caused
- •17,632 Acres total containment on June 30
- •10,516 Acres within Zion
- Type converted most of PJ woodland

Kolob Fire













Watershed Response



YOUR AMERICA

Watershed response is typically quite variable and dependent on many factors, with burn intensity being a primary factor.

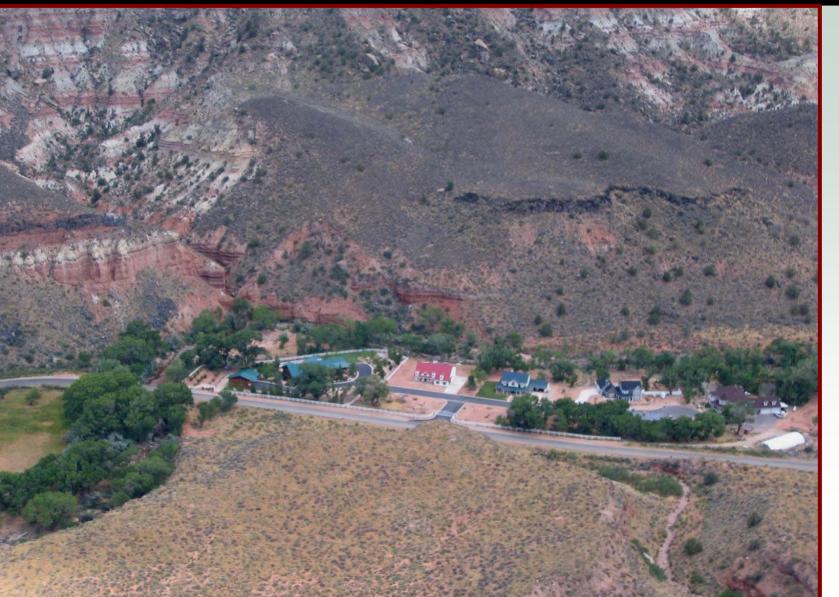
Neary et. al. (2005) reports an increase in post-fire flood peaks of up to 100 fold, with the duration of the effect being 2 – 15 years (4-6 typical).

	Watershe d %	Post-Fire Bulked Increase in Peak Flow			
Watershed	Burned	10yr15min	10yr1hour		
North Creek at Sunset Ranch	10%	6%	6%		
North Creek at Staples Ranch	10%	6%	6%		
North Creek at Highway 9	10%	6%	6%		
Coal Pits at Highway 9	33%	19%	19%		

From Parenti, Michael and Suzanne Loadholt, 2006. Kolob Fire BAER Plan, Soil and Watershed Assessment

Values at Risk





Values at Risk





Dakota Hill Fire, July 2007



YOUR AMERICA



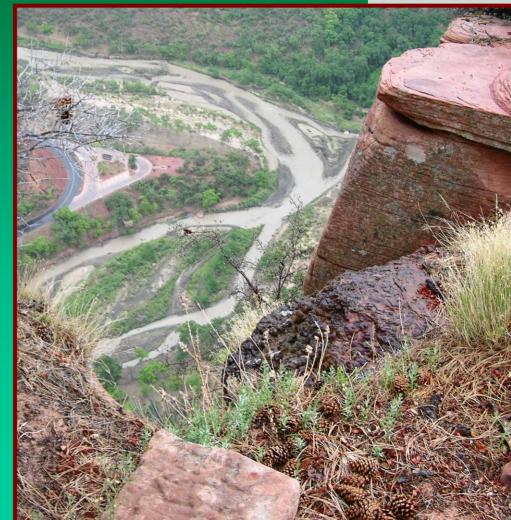
Dakota Hill Fire

Telephone Canyon Watershed & Ash Deposits on NFVR

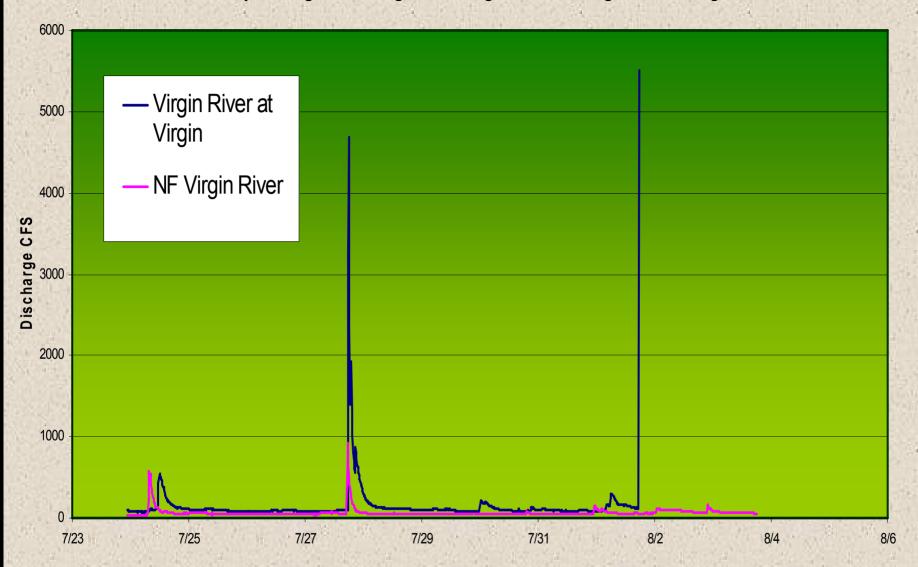


This is the site of a This is the site of a wildfire caused by an illegal campfire on April 30, 1992. The fire cost taxpayers in excess of \$50,000. Salta Tolling

YOUR AMERICA



July and August Discharge for NF Virgin River and Virgin River at Virgin



Staple's Compound - Post Flood









Staple's Compound - Post Flood





RV Park at Highway 9 Bridge



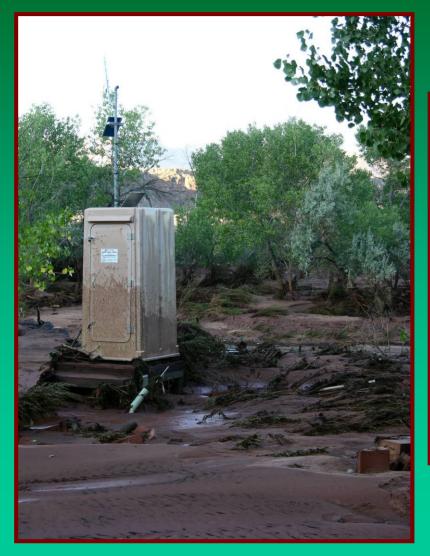




USGS Gage at Highway 9 Bridge



YOUR AMERICA







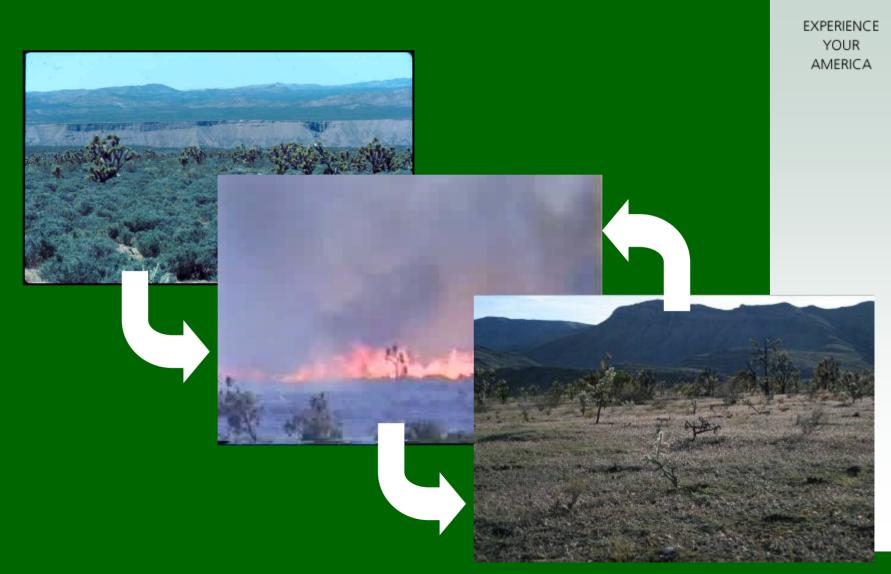
Coalpits Wash





Exotic Grass Fire Cycle – Losing Ecological Integrity





Early Plateau Trials in Zion







2 years Post Application April '04 (Less continuous fuel)

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

Treatment with Imazipic (Plateau®)

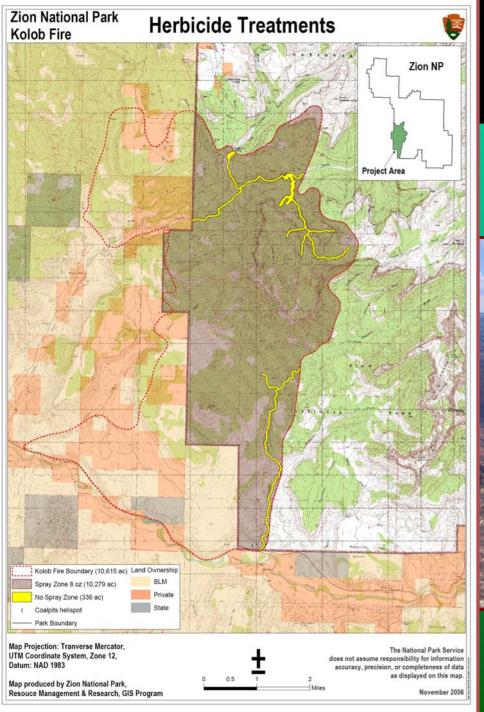
(Selective for C3 Plants)





Dominance of Annual Exotics









Herbicide Worst Case Analysis 1 - assuming aerial application of herbicide directly to the stream surface at a rate of: Imazapic at 8 oz./acre, and Glyphosate at 16 oz./acre.

Segment	Channe		Chanr el Channel Depth			Stream S	Stream		Volume of Herbicide applied to Water Surface (Ounces)		Resulting Concentration of herbicide (mg/l) ¹	
	Length (miles)	Channel Length (feet)	Average Width (feet)	at center (feet)	section Area (ft ²)	Surface Area (ft²)	Surface Area (acres)	Volume of Water (liters)	Imazapic @ 8 oz./acre	Glyphosate @ 16 oz./acre	Imazapic @ 8 oz./acre	Glyphosate @ 16 oz./acre
North Fork, Upstream of Deep Creek	5.5	29,040	20	1.5	15	580,800	13.33	12,300,000	107	213	0.00026	0.00051
North Fork, Downstream of Deep Creek	4.3	22,704	50	2.5	62.5	1,135,200	26.06	40,200,000	208	417	0.00015	0.00031
Combined	9.8	51,744			77.5	1,716,000	39	52,500,000	315	630	0.00018	0.00035
Levels of Concern ² Drinking Water								5.0	0.7			
		Levels of Collectif			Fish Toxicity			>100	>1.0			

¹ Concentrations assume a specific gravity for the herbicide of 1.0 so milliliters = milligrams.

Glyphosate

Drinking Water Standard (EPA): 0.7 ppm (mg/l)

LC₅₀ for most fish species > 1.0 mg/l

Imazapic

Chronic Level of Concern for Drinking Water for infants and children 5,000 ppb (5.0 ppm \approx 5.0 mg/l.)

LC50 for bluegill sunfish, rainbow trout and water fleas >100mg/l.

² Levels of Concern

Worst Case Analysis 2 - assuming 100% of the herbicide applied to the burned area is washed into the North Fork of the Virgin River by a single large (50-year) flood event.

Herbicide	Area Treated (acres)	Total Herbicide Applied (ounces)	Total Herbicide Applied (ml ≈ mg)	X-Section Area of river (50- year flood, 7,500 cfs) (square ft)	Length of River receiving Runoff from Burn (feet)	Total Volume of Recipient Water		Resulting Concentration of herbicide in (ppm or mg/l)	Levels of Concern (same as for Worst Case #1)		
Imazapic	. 3 10 1 /3 /88 1 /4/ 9/	747 042				7	0.00085	5.0	Drinking Water		
8oz./acre		25,200	747,343	600	51,700	3.1 x 10 ⁷	8.8x10 ⁷	0.00065	>100.	Fish	
Glyphosate	3,161	50,576	1,495,886	000				0.00170	.7	Drinking Water	
16oz./acre	3,101	3,101 30,370	,570 1,495,000						>1.0	Fish	

Aerial Herbicide Application





Aerial Herbicide Application





Treatment Results – 1 year post fire





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Attempting to buy time while we increase native seed



COST \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$



- Aerial Herbicide (8839 acres)
 - » \$17.74/acre (herbicide)
 - » \$22.57/acre (application)
 - » Total: \$356,300.00
- Aerial Seeding (493 acres)
 - » \$245.00/acre (seeds)
 - » \$21.00/acre (application)
 - » Total: \$131,000
- Overhead Costs
 - » 2.70/acre
 - » Total: \$29,000
- Grand Total (Treatments): \$ 517,000
- Monitoring (Northern Arizona University): \$369,000

Extreme evens in the Santa Catalina Mountains



Impact of Recent Extreme Arizona Storms

By C. S. Magirl, R. H. Webb, M. Sch affner, . W. Lyon, P. G. Griffiths, C. Shoemaker, C. L. Unkrich, S. Yatheendradas, P. A. Troch. Pytlak, D. C. Goodrich, S. L. E. Desilets, A. Youberg, and P. A. Pearthree

Eos, Vol. 88, No. 17, 24 April 2007

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

10 ,20 and 90-year flood events on consecutive days (July 2006)

Aspen Fire 3 years before

Fig. 1. Map of hillslope failures, rainfall gages, and stream gages within the Santa Catalina Mountains north of Tucson, Ariz. The elevation contour interval is 100 meters. Locations of hillslope failures were mapped with helicopter-based and ground-based reconnaissance.

